

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

4 Plaintiff,

5 v.

6 CRIMINAL: 12-132 (DRD)

7 [56] YAMAIRA GUTIERREZ-ORTIZ,

8 Defendant.

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10 MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION  
11 RE: RULE 11 PROCEEDINGS (PLEA OF GUILTY)

12 **I. Procedural Background**

13 On February 28, 2012, a grand jury returned an indictment against Yamaira Gutierrez-Ortiz  
14 (hereinafter referred to as "defendant"). (Docket No. 3.) The defendant has agreed to plead guilty to  
15 count one of the indictment. Count one charges that beginning in or about December, 2006, and  
16 continuing up to and until the return of the indictment, in the Municipality of Ponce, District of Puerto  
17 Rico and within the jurisdiction of this court, [56] Yamaira Gutierrez-Ortiz did knowingly and  
18 intentionally, combine, conspire, and agree with other persons known and unknown to the grand jury,  
19 to commit an offense against the United States, that is, to knowingly and intentionally possess with  
20 intent to distribute and to distribute controlled substances, to wit: two hundred eighty (280) grams or  
21 more of a mixture or substance containing cocaine base (commonly known as "crack"), a Schedule II  
22 Narcotic Drug Controlled Substance; one (1) kilogram or more of a mixture or substance containing  
23 a detectable amount of heroin, a Schedule I, Narcotic Drug Controlled Substance; five (5) kilograms  
24 or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine, a Schedule II, Narcotic  
25 Drug Controlled Substance; one hundred (100) kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing  
26 a detectable amount of marijuana, a Schedule I Controlled Substance; a mixture or substance containing  
27 detectable amounts of Oxycodone (commonly known as Percocet), a Schedule II Controlled Substance;  
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2 and a mixture or substance containing a detectable amounts of Alprazolam (commonly known as  
3 Xanax), a Schedule IV Controlled Substance, all within the real properties comprising housing facilities  
4 owned by a public housing authority, that is, the Aristides Chavier Public Housing Project, as prohibited  
5 by Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1) and 860, all in violation of Title 21, United States  
6 Code, Section 846.

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## **II. Consent to Proceed Before a Magistrate Judge**

8 On May 14, 2013, while assisted by counsel, the defendant, by consent, appeared before the  
9 undersigned in order to change her previous not guilty plea to a plea of guilty as to count one of the  
10 indictment. In open court the defendant was questioned as to the purpose of the hearing being held and  
11 was advised of: (a) the nature and purpose of the hearing; (b) the fact that all inquiries were to be  
12 conducted under oath and that it was expected that her answers would be truthful; (c) the potential  
13 consequences of lying under oath (such as a perjury charge); and (d) her right to have the change of plea  
14 proceedings presided by a district judge instead of a magistrate judge. The defendant was also explained  
15 the differences between the appointment and functions of the two. The defendant consented to proceed  
16 before the undersigned magistrate judge.

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## **III. Proceedings Under Rule 11, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure**

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### **A. Rule 11(c)(1) Requirements**

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20 Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs the acceptance of  
21 guilty pleas to federal criminal violations. Pursuant to Rule 11, in order for a plea of  
22 guilty to constitute a valid waiver of the defendant's right to trial, guilty pleas must be  
23 knowing and voluntary: "Rule 11 was intended to ensure that a defendant who pleads  
24 guilty does so with an 'understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of  
25 his plea.'" United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d 1, 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1995) (quoting McCarthy  
26 v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 467 (1969)). [There are three core concerns in these  
27 proceedings]: 1) absence of coercion; 2) understanding of the charges; and 3)  
28 knowledge of the consequences of the guilty plea. United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47  
F.3d at 4 (citing United States v. Allard, 926 F.2d 1237, 1244-45 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1991)).

United States v. Hernández-Wilson, 186 F.3d 1, 5 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1999).

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### **B. Admonishment of Constitutional Rights**

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To assure defendant's understanding and awareness of her rights, defendant was advised of her  
right:

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2       1. To remain silent at trial and be presumed innocent, since it is the government who has the  
3 burden of proving her guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

4       2. To testify or not to testify at trial, and that no adverse inference could be made in relation  
5 to her decision not to testify.

6       3. To a speedy trial before a district judge and a jury, at which she would be entitled to see  
7 and cross examine the government witnesses, present evidence on her behalf, and challenge the  
8 government's evidence.

9       4. To have a unanimous verdict rendered by a jury of twelve persons which would have to be  
10 convinced of defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt by means of admissible evidence.

11       5. To use the subpoena power of the court to compel the attendance of witnesses.

12       Upon listening to the defendant's responses, observing her demeanor and her speaking with her  
13 attorney, that to the best of counsel's belief defendant had fully understood her rights, it is determined  
14 that defendant is aware of her constitutional rights.

15       **C. Consequences of Pleading Guilty**

16       Upon advising defendant of her constitutional rights, she was further advised of the  
17 consequences of pleading guilty. Specifically, defendant was advised that by pleading guilty and upon  
18 having her guilty plea accepted by the court, she will be giving up the above rights and will be convicted  
19 solely on her statement that she is guilty.

20       In response to further questioning, defendant was explained and she understood that if convicted  
21 on count one as charged she will face twice the following penalties: a term of imprisonment of at least  
22 ten (10) years but not more than life, a fine not to exceed \$10,000,000, and a term of supervised release  
23 of at least five (5) years. However, if the court accepts the defendant's guilty plea and if the court  
24 accepts the amount of narcotics stipulated by the parties in the plea agreement, that is at least two (2)  
25 kilograms but less than three point five (3.5) kilograms of cocaine, the penalty for the offense shall be  
26 twice the following: a term of imprisonment of at least five (5) years but not more than forty (40) years,  
27 a fine not to exceed \$5,000,000, and a term of supervised release of at least four (4) years.  
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The defendant was explained what the supervised release term means and was also made aware that the court must impose a mandatory penalty assessment of one hundred dollars (\$100) per offense pursuant Title 18, United States Code, Section 3013(a).

The defendant was advised that the ultimate sentence was a matter solely for the court to decide in its discretion and that, even if the maximum imprisonment term and fine were to be imposed upon her, she later could not withdraw her guilty plea for that reason alone. Furthermore, the defendant was admonished of the fact that by pleading guilty she would not be allowed later on to withdraw her plea because she eventually might disagree with the sentence imposed, and that if she violates the conditions of supervised release, that privilege could be revoked and she could be required to serve an additional term of imprisonment. She was also explained that parole has been abolished. The defendant understood this.

#### **D. Plea Agreement<sup>1</sup>**

The parties have entered into a written plea agreement that, upon being signed by the government, defense attorney and defendant, was filed and made part of the record. Defendant was clearly warned and recognized having understood that:

1. The plea agreement is not binding upon the sentencing court.
2. The plea agreement is an agreement between the defendant, defense counsel and the attorney government which is presented as a recommendation to the court in regards to the applicable sentencing adjustments and guidelines, which are advisory.
3. The agreement provides a sentencing recommendation and/or anticipated sentencing fine computation, that can be either accepted or rejected by the sentencing court.
4. In spite of the plea agreement and any sentencing recommendation contained therein, the sentencing court retains full discretion to reject such plea agreement and impose any sentence up to the maximum possible penalty prescribed by statute.

Defendant acknowledged having understood these explanations.

<sup>1</sup> “Plea agreement” refers to the agreement and its supplement.

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**E. Government's Evidence (Basis in Fact)**

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The government presented a proffer of its evidence consistent with the version of facts of the plea agreement with which the defendant concurred. Accordingly, it is determined that there is a basis in fact and evidence to establish all the elements of the offense charged.

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**F. Voluntariness**

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The defendant accepted that no threats had been made to induce her to plead guilty and that she did not feel pressured to plead guilty.

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**G. Waiver of Appeal**

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The defendant was explained, and she understood, that if the court accepts the plea agreement and sentences her according to its terms and conditions, she will be surrendering her right to appeal the sentence and judgment in this case.

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**IV. Conclusion**

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The defendant, by consent, has appeared before me pursuant to Rule 11, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and has entered a plea of guilty as to count one of the indictment. After cautioning and examining the defendant under oath and in open court, concerning each of the subject matters mentioned in Rule 11, as described in the preceding sections, I find that defendant is competent to enter this guilty plea, is aware of the nature of the offense charged and the maximum statutory penalties that the same carries, understands that the charge is supported by the government's evidence, has admitted to every element of the offense charged, and has done so in an intelligent and voluntary manner with full knowledge of the consequences of her guilty plea. Therefore, I recommend that the court accept the guilty plea of the defendant and that the defendant be adjudged guilty as to count one of the indictment.

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This report and recommendation is filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B). Any objections to the same must be specific and must be filed with the Clerk of Court within fourteen (14) days of its receipt. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). Failure to timely file specific objections to the report and recommendation is a waiver of the right to review by the district court. United States v. Valencia-Copete, 792 F.2d 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1986).

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2 SO RECOMMENDED.  
3 At San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 16<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2013.  
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5 s/Marcos E. López  
6 U.S. Magistrate Judge  
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